MOISEYEVA, N.I.; LUCHKO, G.D.

Immediate results of the treatment of fractures of the base of the skull in civilian practice. Vest. khir. 84 no. 4:55-58 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(SKULL—FRACTURE)

MOISEYEVA, N.I.

MOISEYEVA, N.I. (Leningrad, pr. Mayorova, d.55, kv.112); LISTOVA, A.I. (Leningrad, pr. Mayorova, d.55, kv.112)

Late sequelae of closed cranial and brain injuries in peacetime [with summary in English on p.159]. Vest.khir. 79 no.10:104-108 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) i kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.K.Bogorodinskiy) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P.Pavlova.
(BRAIN, wds. & inj.
post. traum. sequelae (Rus))

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in sciatica. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:30 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (i.o.zav. D.G.Gol'dberg) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (SCIATICA)

CHISTOVICH, G.N.; GORODYSKAYA, N.A.; KONNIKOVA, N.M.; MOISEYEVA, N.I.; POLOMOVA, T.V.; TERENT'YEVA, T.A.; SHOSHINA, S.V.

Man as carrier of pathogennic staphylococci; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.11:55-56 N '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Staphylococcus) (Contagion and contagious diseases)

PRUDNIKOVA, A.I.; SHELEPIN, I.V.; MOISEYEVA, N.B.

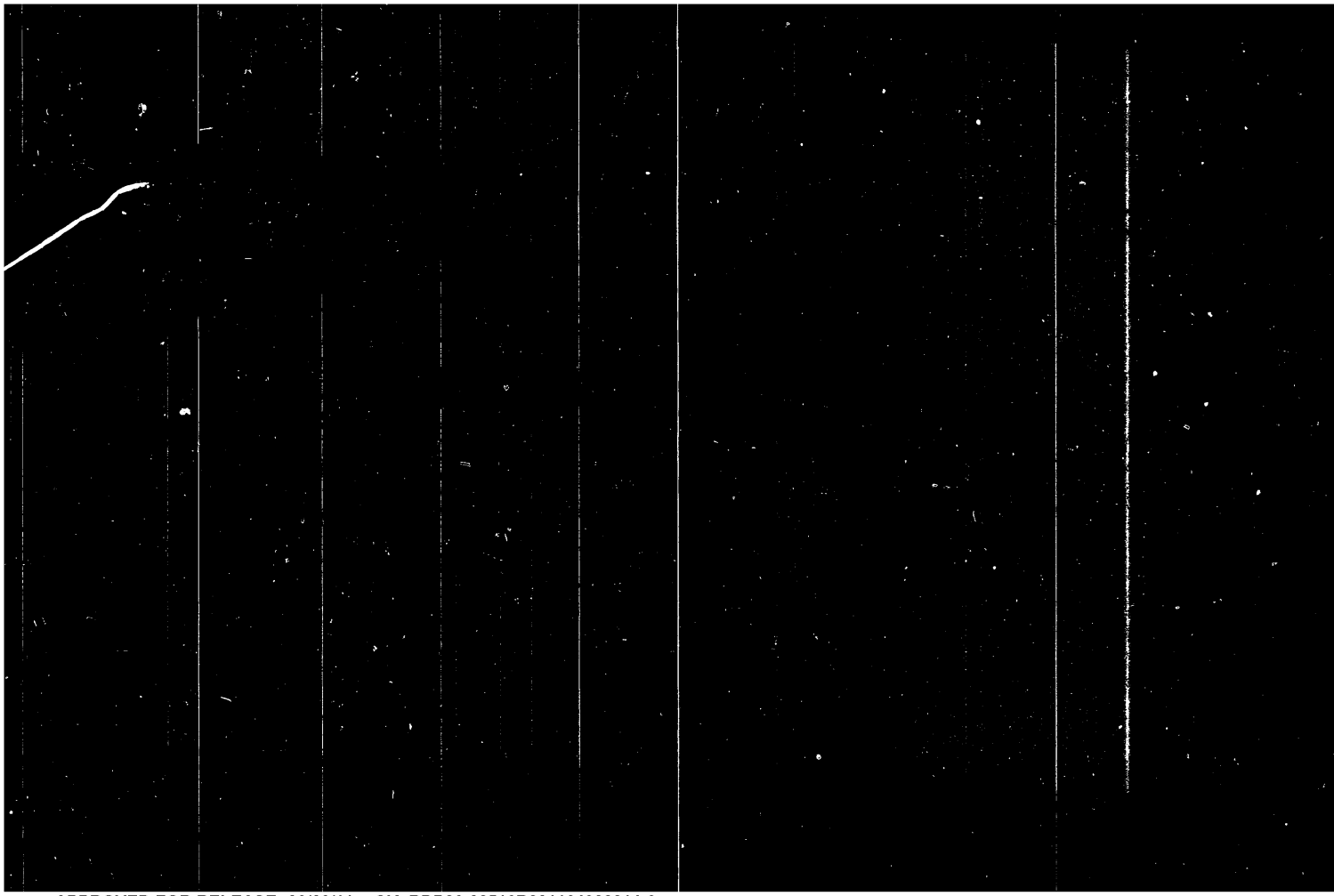
Polymerization of methyl methacrylate during the electroreduction of oxygen. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:165-168 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.

(Methacrylic acid) (Polymerization) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

Formation of hydrogen peroxide in air-depolarized alkali carbon cells. Z. A. Iofa, N. M. Maiorova, S. Ya. Mirlina, and K. P. Krymskaya (Electrochem. Lab., Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Prikhad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 329-40(1947).—The air O_2 absorbed in the depolarization process on cold pressed C electrodes of Zn/C cells is mainly converted into H_2O_2, part of which is eliminated after decompn. in the electrolyte or on the electrode. However, a large part of the H_2O_2 is retained in the cell, and partly accumulates to a stationary concn. depending on the temp., partly, is consumed in depolarization of the Zn electrodes, causing corrosion in up 40–70% excess over the amt. of Zn dissolved by the current. Formation of H_2O_2 is effectively counteracted by catalysts which can be either incorporated in advance into the C electrode or deposited on its surface. By the 1st method, 2.6% of $AgNO_3$ or $KMnO_4$ proved most effective; oxides and salts of Co and Ni were tested but found without effect. Better results were obtained by the 2nd method, with $PdCl_2$ deposited on the surface. Catalyzed electrodes have a higher potential, raising the e.m.f. of the cell by 10–20%, particularly at lower temps. Absorption of O_2 from the air is reduced approx. by a factor of 2, and the capacity of the cell is increased by 30–80% owing mainly to the reduced corrosion of the Zn. The action of the catalysts consists in an inhibition of the formation of H_2O_2.

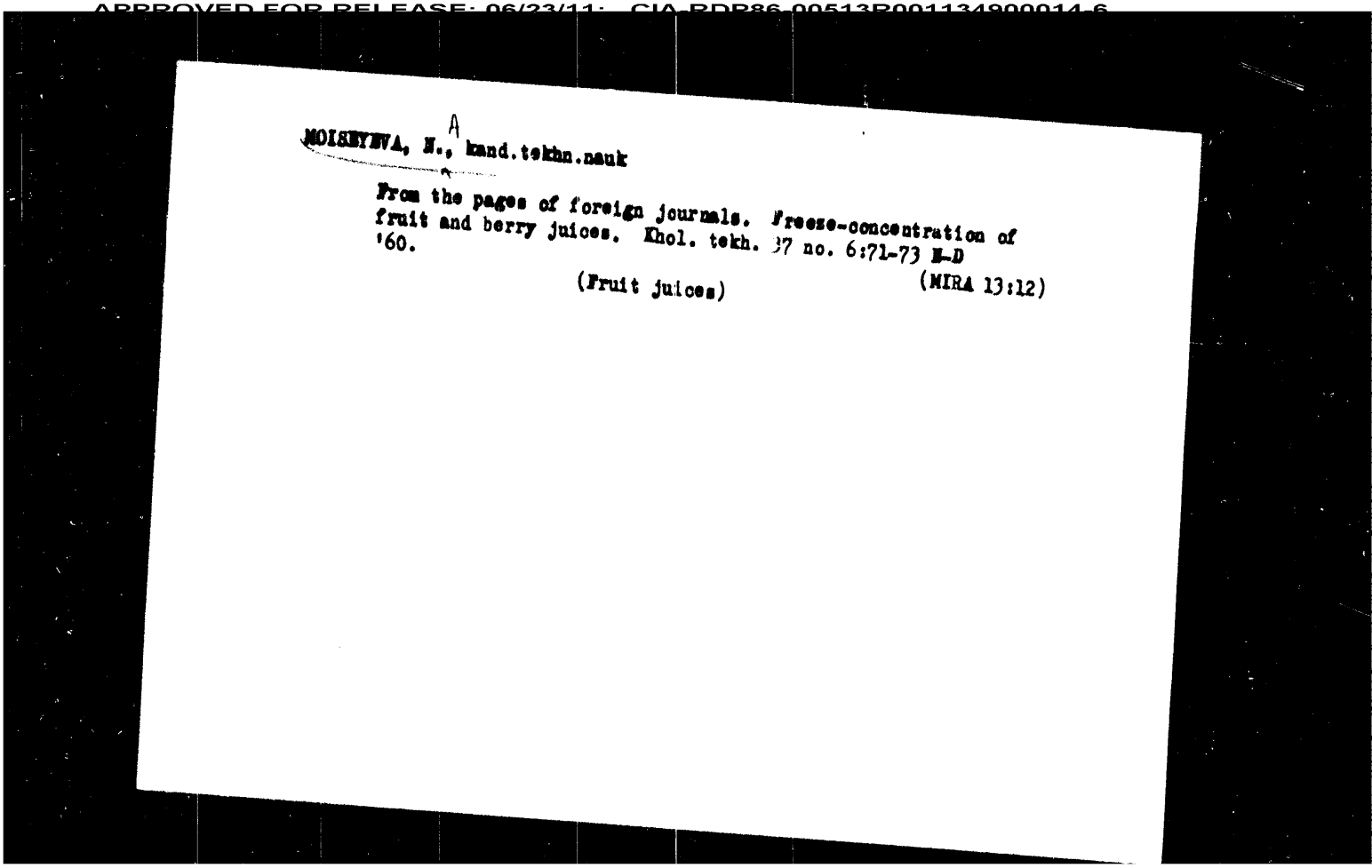
N. Thon



nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPLUN, M.S., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Use of refrigeration in the manufacture of grape wine and concentrated juices] Primenenie kholoda v proizvodstve vinogradnykh vin i kontsentrirovannykh sokov. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 47 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Fruit juices)



MOISEYEVA, N., kand.tekhn.nauk

From the pages of foreign journals. Freeze-concentration of fruit and berry juices. Khol. tekh. 37 no. 6:71-73 N-D '60.

(Fruit juices) (MIRA 13:12)

broth. The article gives a number of microphotos showing sections of tissue of meat frozen by different methods and temperatures.
There are 4 tables and 6 microphotos.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refrigerating Industry)

SOV/66-59-1-13/32

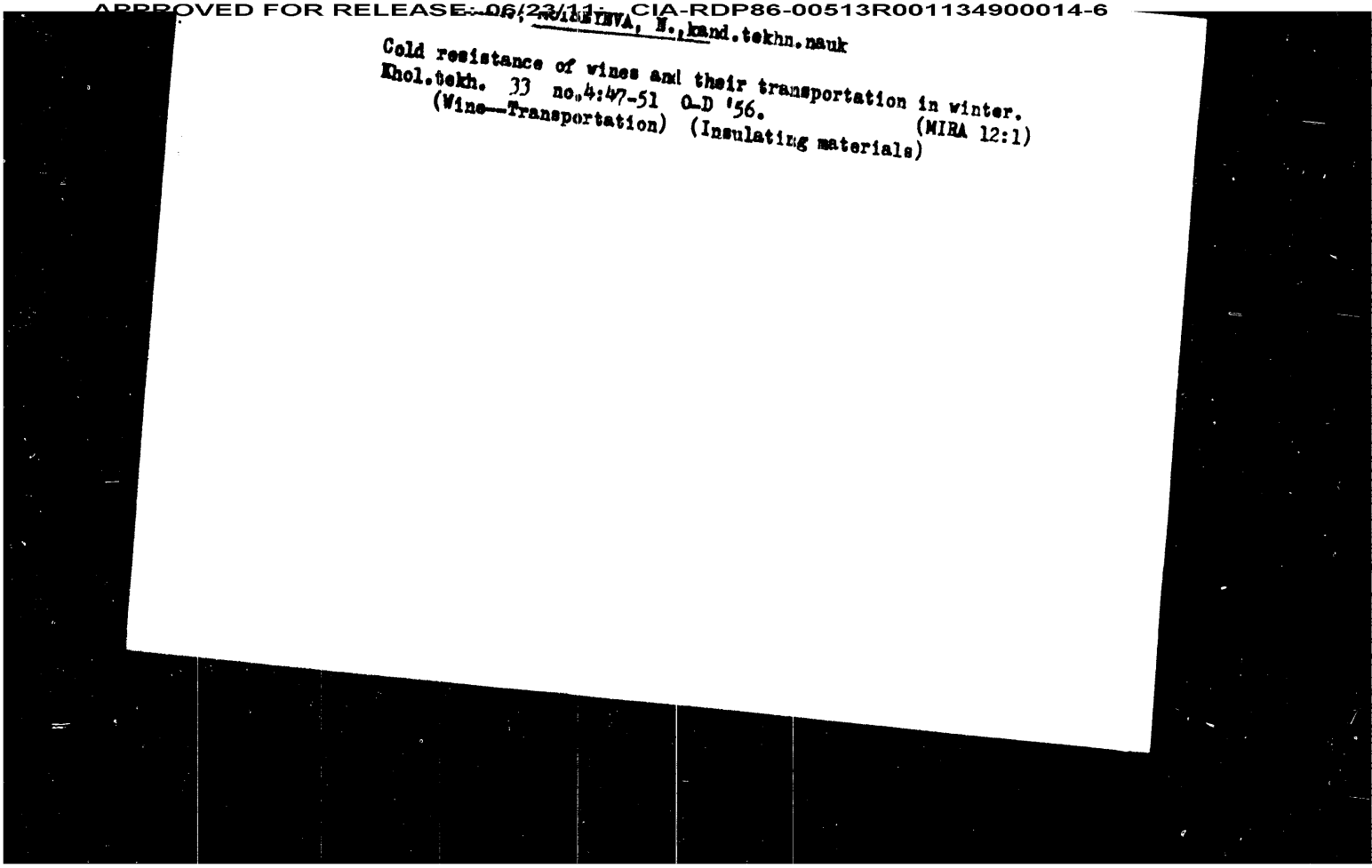
AUTHORS: Moiseyeva, N., Piskarev, A., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Freezing of Meat and Fish in Liquid Nitrogen (Zamorazhivaniye myasa i ryby v zhidkom azote)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 52-55 (USSR)

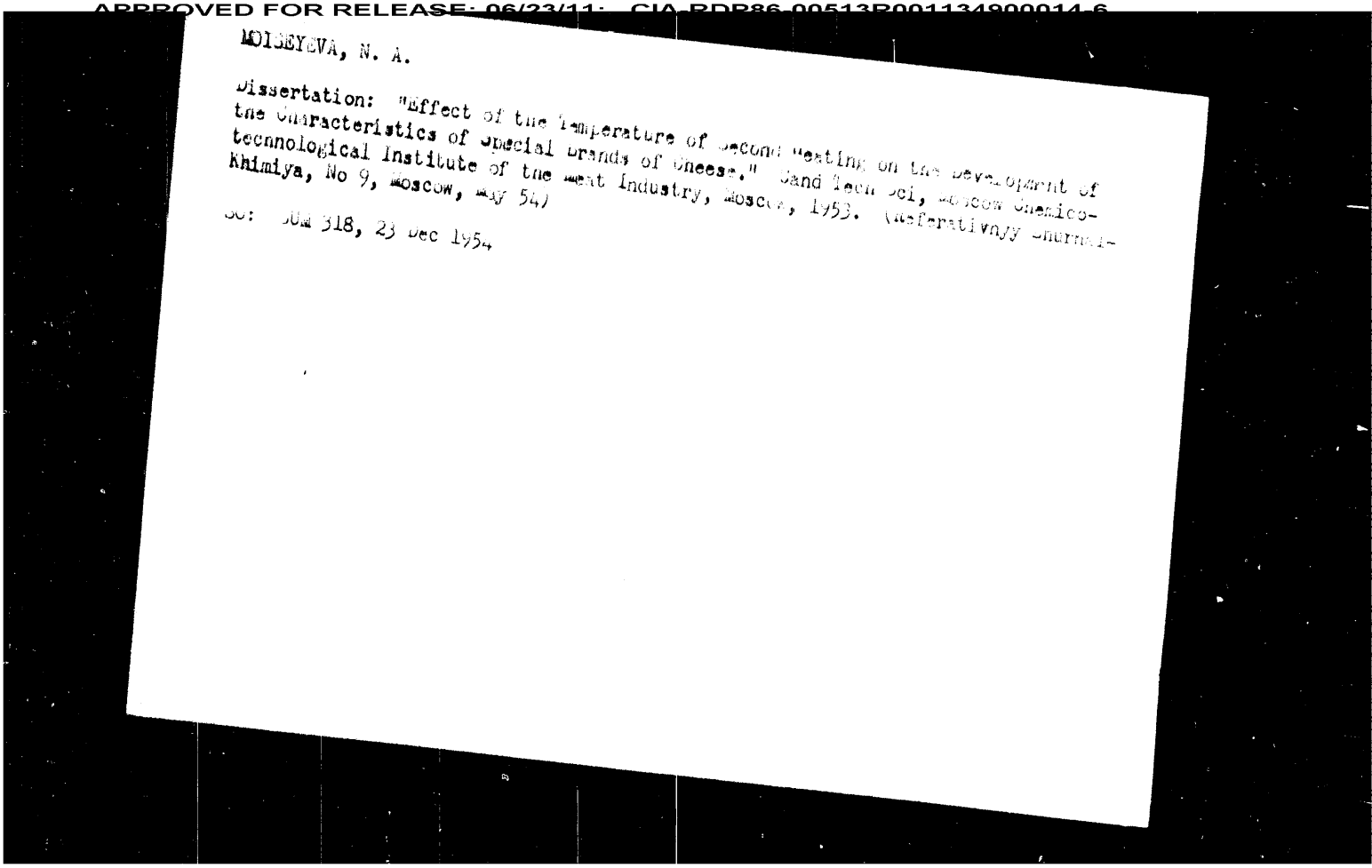
ABSTRACT: The article describes the method of freezing food in liquid nitrogen and compares its results with those obtained from freezing in an ordinary freezer under -20°C. After subsequent storage of 14 days, in the case of meat, samples were tested by VNIKhI laboratory and the following results obtained: 1) The protein solubility remains unchanged in a 5% solution of salt and water, nor does the quantity of albumen change. 2) The hydrophilic properties of meat and fish frozen in nitrogen change only slightly, and in a lesser degree than in case of ordinary freezing; this is evidenced by the amount of muscular juice separated by means of centrifugal test, thawing-drip test and cooking test, after application of different freezing methods. 3) Organoleptic characteristics remain unchanged. 4) The sarcolemma is not destroyed but cracks up to 1 cm wide do occur. 5) No change in taste is noticeable either in the cooked meat or in the

Card 1/2



KOLESNEVA, N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Cold resistance of wines and their transportation in winter. Khol.tekh. 33 no.4:47-51 O-D '56. (MIRA 12:1)
(Wine--Transportation) (Insulating materials)



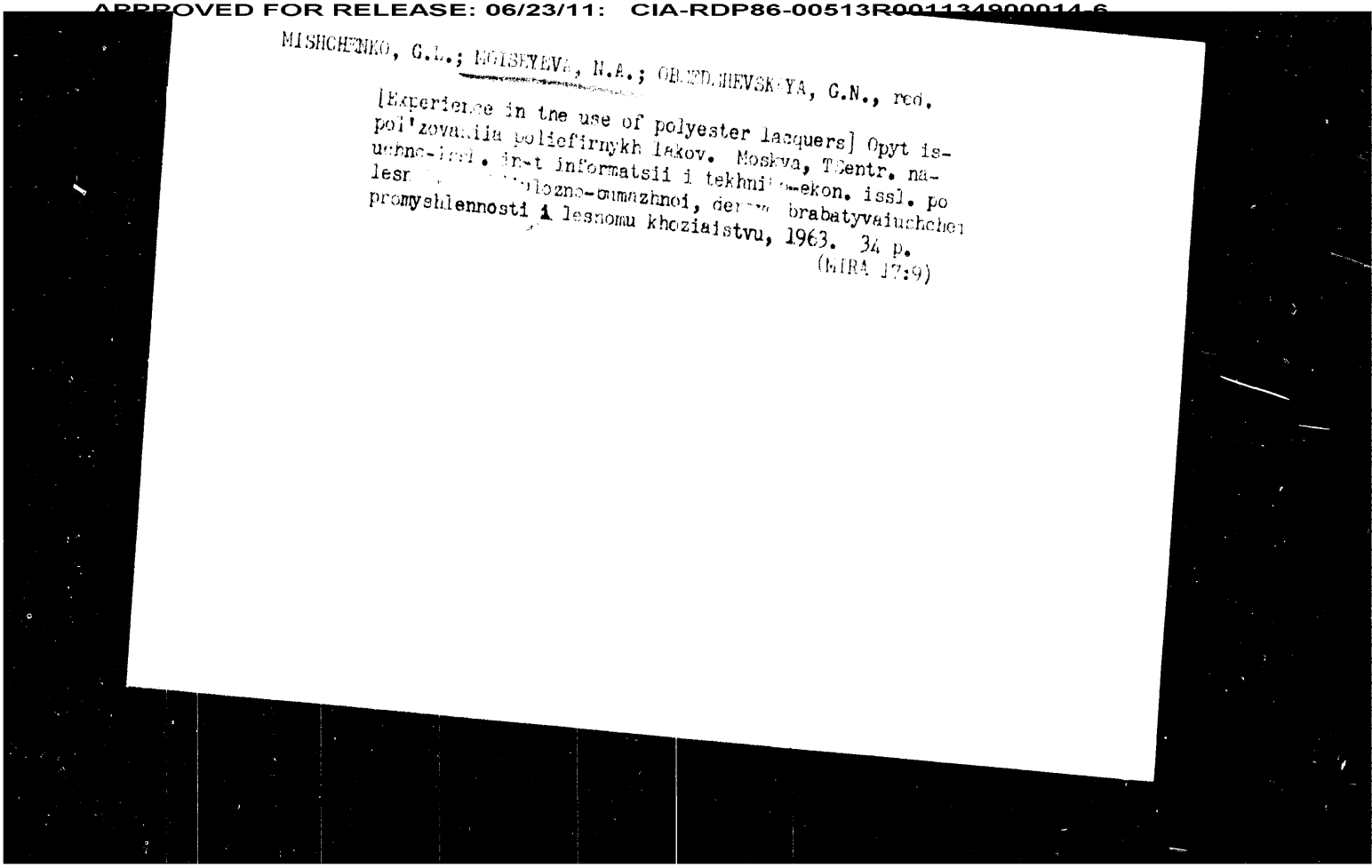
MOISEYEVA, N. A.

Dissertation: "Effect of the Temperature of Second Heating on the Development of the Characteristics of Special Brands of Cheese." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Chemico-technological Institute of the Meat Industry, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 9, Moscow, May 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

MOISEYEVA, Natal'ya Andrianovna; PAZYUK, Lyubov' Moiseyevna;

[Finishing of furniture in assembly units and parts] Otdelka mebeli v uzlakh i detaliakh. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 97 p. (MIRA 19:1)

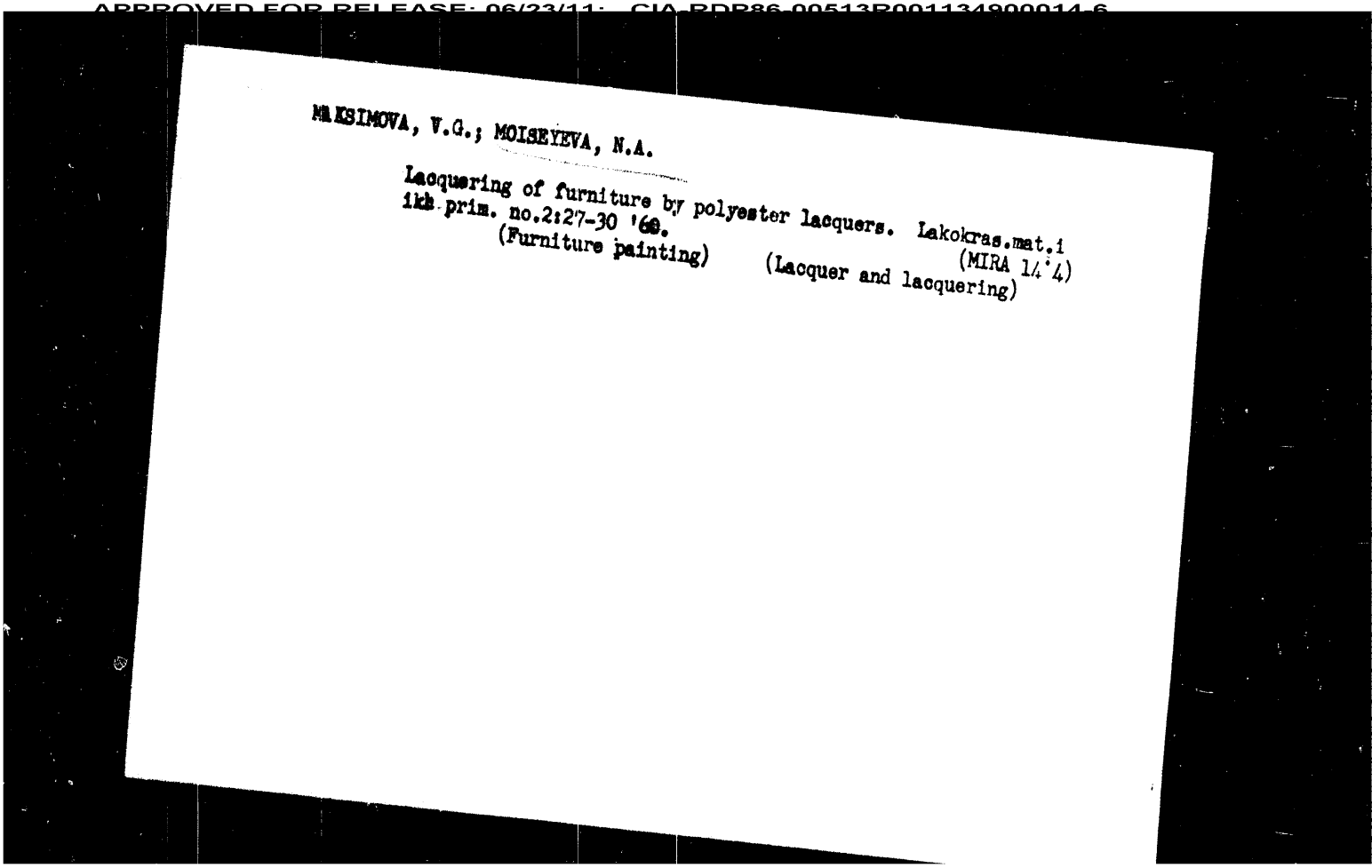


MISHCHENKO, G.L.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.; GRUZDKHEVSKAYA, G.N., red.

[Experience in the use of polyester lacquers] Opyt ispol'zovaniia poliefirnykh lakov. Moskva, Tsentr. nauchno-issl. inst informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issl. po lesnoi ... bumazhno-kartonnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti i lesnomu khoziaistvu, 1963. 34 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

MISHCHENKO, G.L.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Hot dried polyester varnish. Der. prom. 11 no.2:18-20 F '62.
(Varnish and varnishing) (MIRA 15:1)



MAKSIMOVA, V.G.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Lacquering of furniture by polyester lacquers. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.2:27-30 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Furniture painting) (Lacquer and lacquering)

MOISEYEVA, Natal'ya Andrianovna; PANYUK, Lyubov' Moiseyevna; MISHCHENKO, G.L., red.; AZAROVA, V.G., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Finishing furniture in assemblies and details] Otdelka mebeli v uzlakh i detaliakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960.

(Furniture) (MIRA 14:2)

POLIKASHEV, N.M., inzh.; MISHCHENKO, G.L.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Varnishing of furniture sections by the flow-coating method.
Der. prom. 8 no.9:21-22 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Upravleniya mebel'noy promyshlennosti Moskorsovnarkhoza.
(Varnishes and varnishing) (Furniture)

AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Regularity of hysteriosis in ontogenesis. Nerv. sist. no. 2:76-81 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Conditioned and unconditioned reflexes following elimination of distant reception or of extripation of the sigmoid gyrus in early ontogenesis in animals. Vop. ssrav. fiziol. anal. no. 1:164-174 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. The Higher Nervous Activity Physiological Laboratory, University of Leningrad, and the Interoceptive Conditioned Reflexes Laboratory of the Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

(REFLEXES) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh.; KISLYAKOV, V.A.; LOBANOVA, L.V.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Role of the motor analyzer in the compensatory function of the cerebral cortex. Vop. srav. fiziol. anal. no. 1:47-54 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. The Higher Nervous Activity Physiological Laboratory, University of Leningrad and the Interoceptive Conditioned Reflexes Laboratory of the Paylov Institute of Physiology, Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

BORDETSKAYA, G.R.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Conditioned reflex activity in ontogenesis with exclusion of the distance receptors. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:16-18 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh refleksov (zav. - E.Sh. Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(ONTOGENY) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MOISEYEVA, N.A.

AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Motor reflexes in puppies following exclusion of distance receptors [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.10:23-29 O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz laboratorii interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zav. - prof. E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) Institute fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. - akademik K.M.Bykov) Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena akademikom K.M.Bykovym.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED, motor reflexes in young dogs after exclusion of distal receptors (Rus))

MOJSEJEVA, N.A.

AJRAPETJANC, E.S.; KISLJAKOV, V.A.; LORANOVA, L.V.; MOJSEJEVA, N.A.

Role of the motor analysor in compensatory function of the cerebral cortex. Cesk. fysiol. 6 no.3:311-316 Aug 57.

1. Fysiologicky ustav I. P. Pavlova AV SSSR. Laborator interoceponich podmineuych reflexu.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
compensatory funct., role of motor analyzer (Cz))
(MOVEMENT,
motor analyzer, role in compensatory funct. of cerebral cortex (Cz))

MOISEYEVA, M.A.

Conditioned responses following exclusion of the peripheral portion of the visual analysor in dogs in ontogenesis. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:446-453 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya interoteptivnykh uslovnykh reflekson(zaveduyushchiy E. Sh. Ayrapet'yants).
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)

MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Characteristics of interoceptive reflexes during ontogenesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.4:750-753 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom K.M.Bykovym.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Formation of intero- and exteroceptive conditioned reflexes in various stages of ontogenesis. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 6 no.3: 394-398 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)

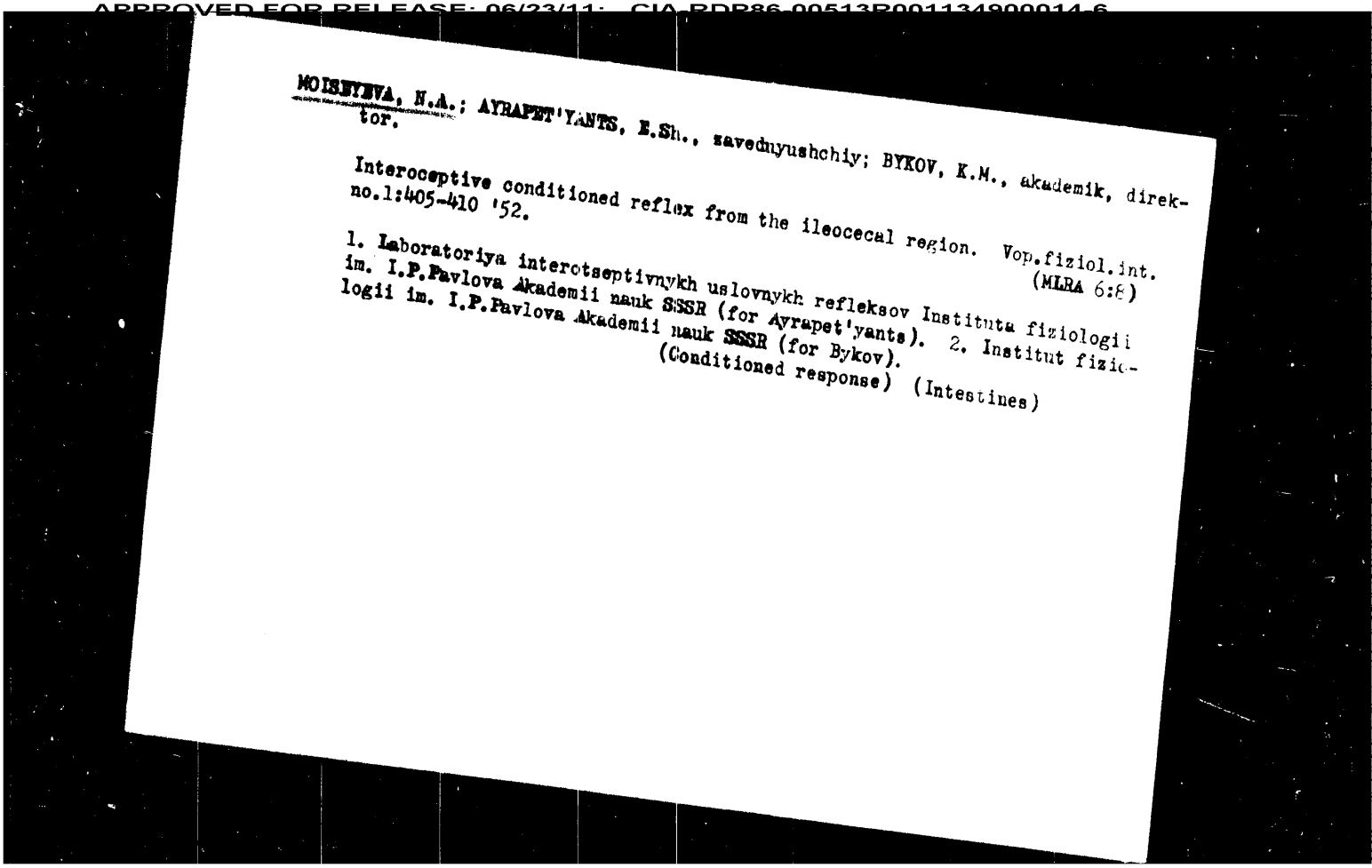
1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
extero- & interoceptive reflexes in dogs, age factor in form. (Rus))
(AGING, physiology,
eff. on extero- & interoceptive reflex develop.in dogs (Rus))

MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Interoceptive reflex in embryogenesis. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 2:321-323 11 Nov 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician K. M. Bykov 1 August 1952.



MOISEYEVA, N.A.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., zavedmyushchiy; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, direktor.

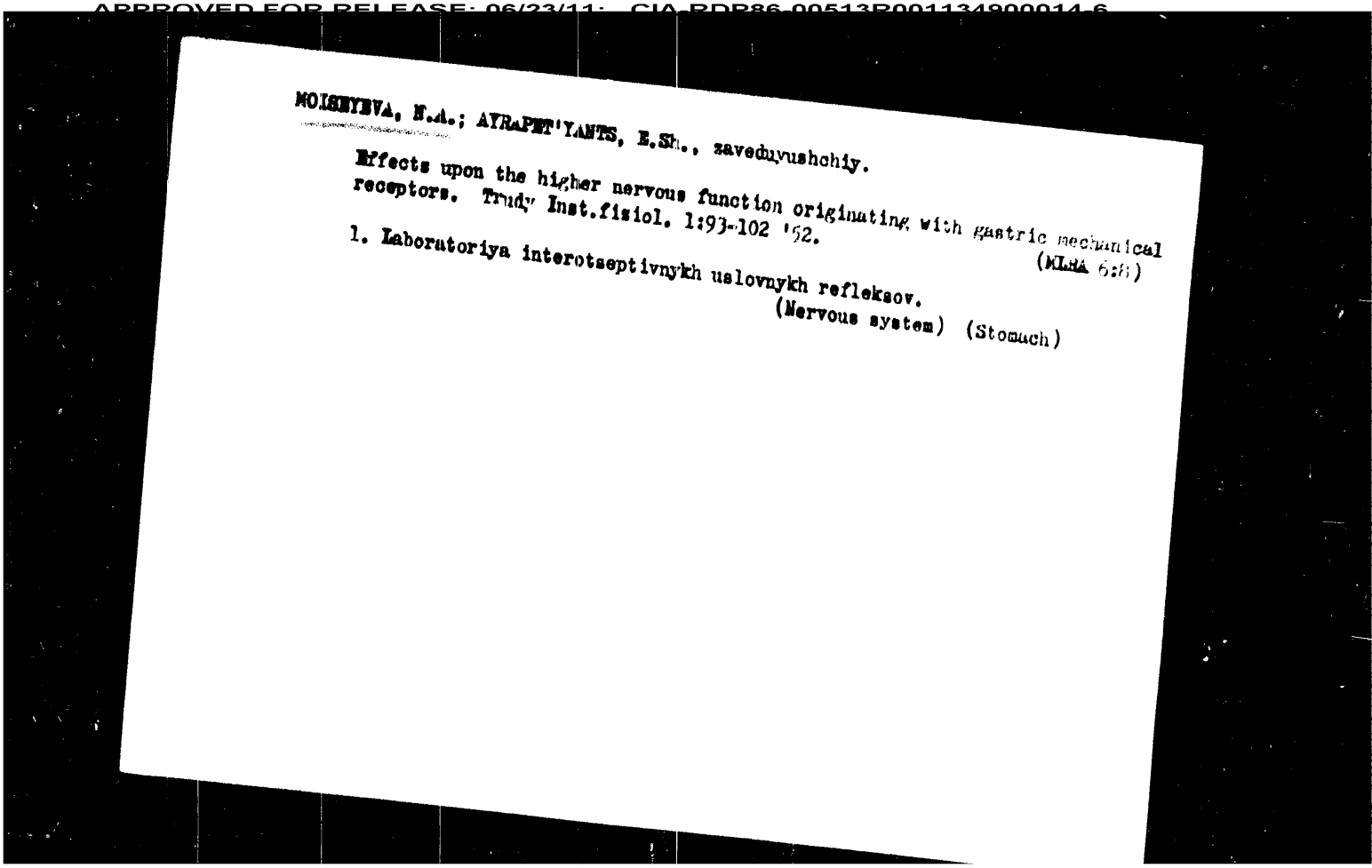
Interoceptive conditioned reflex from the ileocecal region. Vop.fiziol.int. no.1:405-410 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ayrapet'yants). 2. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bykov).
(Conditioned response) (Intestines)

MOISEYEVA, N.A.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., zaveduyushchiy; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, direktor.

Interoception of the ileocecal region and of the stomach. Vop.fiziol.int. no.1:396-404 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ayrapet'yants). 2. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bykov).
(Nervous system) (Stomach) (Intestines)



MOISEYEVA, N.A.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., zaveduyushchiy.

Effects upon the higher nervous function originating with gastric mechanical receptors. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:93-102 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov.
(Nervous system) (Stomach)

[redacted] - Stomach, Physiology

Interaction between the Receptors [redacted] Region and the Stomach," N. [redacted], Dept of Physiol of Cen Nervous Sys, Acad Med Sci USSR, 4 pp

Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LVII, No 6

Experiments indicated that mechanical irritation of the iliocecal region affected the motor activity, and that influence on the intestine was greater than on the colon. However, this influence on the stomach was

[redacted]/Medicine - Stomach, Physiology
(Contd)

during the resectioning of the pyloric region, the small curvature of the stomach. Reverse effect (influence of the stomach on the intestines) was observed in lesser degree. Submitted by Acad K. M. Bykov 21 May 49.

1/

[redacted]

IA 1/50T58

[redacted] N. A.

[illegible]y natural draw (double-angle angular cutters, gear-shaper cutters), and (3) a stamping device with a pusher with the die below and the punch above. The upsetting dies were made of 7Kh3 (7Kh3) steel with a hardness of HRC 47-50 and the die material for the final pass was 3Kh2V8 (3Kh2V8) or 4Kh8V2 (4Kh8V2) steel with a hardness of HRC 45-48. The results obtained on burrless stamping of arbor cutters at the Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNII and stamping of gear-shaper cutters and double-angle milling cutters conducted at the MIZ and the Zavod im. Voskova (Plant im. Voskov) have shown the possibility of stamping and obtaining high-quality blanks of tools from low-plasticity, high speed R18 and R9 steels. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

Burrless stamping of ...

[illegible]/568/61/[illegible]
D041/D113

[illegible] basic dimensions with a minimum machining allowance of 1-1.5 mm in height and diameter for each side. The allowance depends on the value of the decarbonized layer formed during heating. Burrless stamping of blanks of arbor cutting tools consists of the following operations: cutting and heating of the blank, upsetting in an open die, stamping in a closed die and isothermal annealing. The blanks were heated on an MG-108 (MG-108) high-frequency unit in a multiturn inductor up to 1,200°C (R13 steel) and 1,150°C (R9 steel). Stamping was carried out in two passes: upsetting in open dies and stamping in a closed pass. After stamping, the blanks must be slowly cooled with subsequent annealing or immediately annealed to avoid the formation of cracks. Annealing was carried out in a chamber furnace under the following conditions: heating temperature ~ 850°C; holding for 4 hours at 850°C; cooling to 750°C; holding for 6 hours at 750°C; furnace cooling to 600°C with subsequent cooling in the air. After annealing, the forging must have a Brinell hardness of 207-255. Two types of final passes were used for burrless stamping. (1) a stamping device without pusher with a punch above and a punch below was used for stamping blanks of tools having a [illegible]

Card 2/3

S/568/61/000/002/001/004
D041/D113

AUTHORS: Degtyarenko, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moiseyeva, N.A., and Ol'shevskiy, A.A., Engineers

TITLE: Burrless stamping of an arbor cutting tool

SOURCE: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. Novaya tekhnologiya izgotovleniya instrumenta, 12-18

TEXT: The authors describe a new technological process of burrless stamping of blanks from P18 (R18) and P9 (R9) high-speed steel which was developed in order to raise the metal-utilization coefficient when manufacturing arbor cutters. The Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNII has accepted the burrless stamping method for series of blanks of arbor cutters: [illegible] cutters, double-angle, side, and angular end milling cutters from R18 high-speed steel, gear cutters from 9XC (9KhS) and high-speed steel, and the shells of side milling and inserted-blade end milling cutters from 40X (40Kh) steel. For designing a forging, the dimensions of a finished workpiece were taken

Card 1/3

84618

S/117/60/000/006/011/012/XX
A004/A001

Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping

blanks possess a higher redhardness than those made by way of mechanical machining from large-diameter rods.

Figure 2.

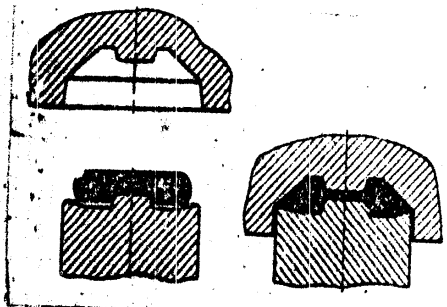
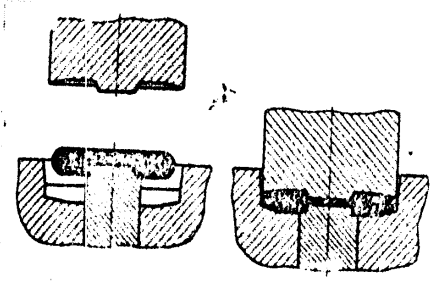


Figure 3.



There are 3 figures.

Card 3/3

84618

S/117/60/000/006/011/012/XX
A004/A001

Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping

vided for to the dimensions of the finished article. The terminological process of seamless stamping of blanks of high-speed steel consists of the following operations: cutting and heating of the blank, upsetting, stamping in a closed die and annealing. The blank was cut with a tolerance of +1 mm on the length and heated in the MF3 -108 (MGZ-108) hf-installation with multiturn inductor. The upsetting operation fulfils preliminary functions since it approaches the blank shape to that of the finished article and reduces the necessary degree of deformation in the finishing die. In order to avoid cold-hardening cracks in the blank, it should be cooled down slowly with subsequent annealing. Annealing was effected in a compartment furnace. The hardness after annealing should amount to 207 - 255 HB. During the upsetting operation, the upper head presses a fixing impression into the blank by which it is centered in the finishing die. For the stamping of tool blanks possessing a sufficient natural pressing rake (double-edged and single-edged milling cutters, gear shaper cutters) dies without pushers are used, whose bed die is located at the top while the punch is placed below (Figure 2). For other kinds of tools dies with pushers are employed, having the bed die below and the punch on top (Figure 3). Metallographic investigations of seamless-stamped blanks of shell type cutting tools showed that this process reduces the degree of carbide non-homogeneity. The tools made of these

Card 2/3

84618

1.1200 only 2308, 2108

S/117/60/000/006/011/012/XX
A004/A001

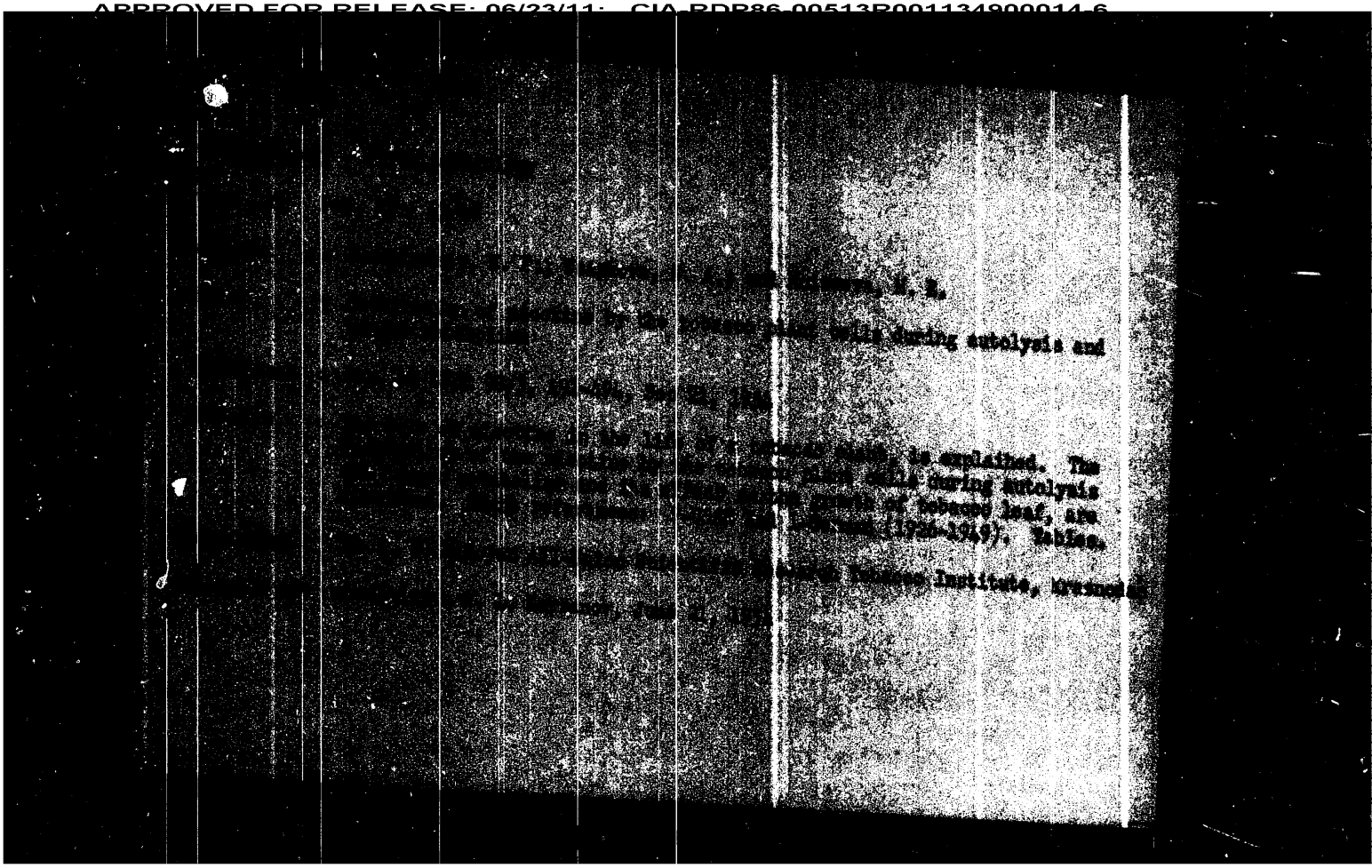
AUTHORS: Ol'shevskiy, A.A., Moiseyeva, N.A.

TITLE: Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 6, pp. 33-34

TEXT: To increase the metal utilization factor and improve the quality of shell-type cutting tools, the Laboratoriya plasticheskikh deformatsiy VNII (Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNII) has developed a technological process of the seamless stamping of blanks of double-edged, three-sided single edged and end cutters of high-speed steel, high-speed steel module cutters and 9XC (9KhS) grade steel disk gear shaper cutters as well as the bodies of three-sided and end cutters of the 40X (40Kh) grade steel. The advantages of this seamless stamping process are: metal savings on account of the blank configuration approaching that of the finished article, an improved blank structure, a reduction in the labor input required for the subsequent mechanical machining and an increase in the ductility of the high-speed steel. All operations were carried out on a 1,000-ton stamping press with 31 strokes per minute and a crosshead travel 140 mm. An allowance of 1 - 1.5 mm on each side of the forging was pro-

Card 1/3



L 31002-66
ACC NR: AP6008101

taneously in soil and hydroponically) were tested in the spring, fall, and winter for chemical composition (acidity, dry residue, sugar, ash content, calcium and phosphorous levels) and for vitamin C content; the results of this comparison are presented in a table. It is concluded that both methods of cultivation produce vegetables with essentially the same chemical composition, ascorbic acid content, and organoleptic properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [14]

SUB CODE: 06,02 SUBM DATE: 13Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4215

Card 2/2 LC

L 31002-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6008101 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0244/66/025/001/0079/0081

AUTHOR: Smolyanskiy, B. L.; Kharakhorkina, K. D.; Moiseyeva, M. V.

ORG: Chair of Nutrition Problems (Kafedra gigeny pitaniya); Clinic of Alimentary Diseases, Leningrad Sanitation-Hygienic Medical Institute (Klinika alimentarnykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Chemical composition and ascorbic acid content in vegetables grown in soil and by the hydroponic method

SOURCE: Voprosy pitaniya, v. 25, no. 1, 1966, 79-81

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, plant growth

ABSTRACT: This study was undertaken in order to fill a gap in the literature on the comparative nutritive values of vegetables grown in soil and by the hydroponic method. The study was made at a Leningrad Oblast sovkhoz. The hydroponic test series was based on a medium of inert keramzit or quartz gravel containing calcium, phosphorous, magnesium, potassium, sodium, nitrogen, iron, zinc, copper, etc. Specimens of tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflower, green onions and parsley (grown simul-

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.262:577.164.2

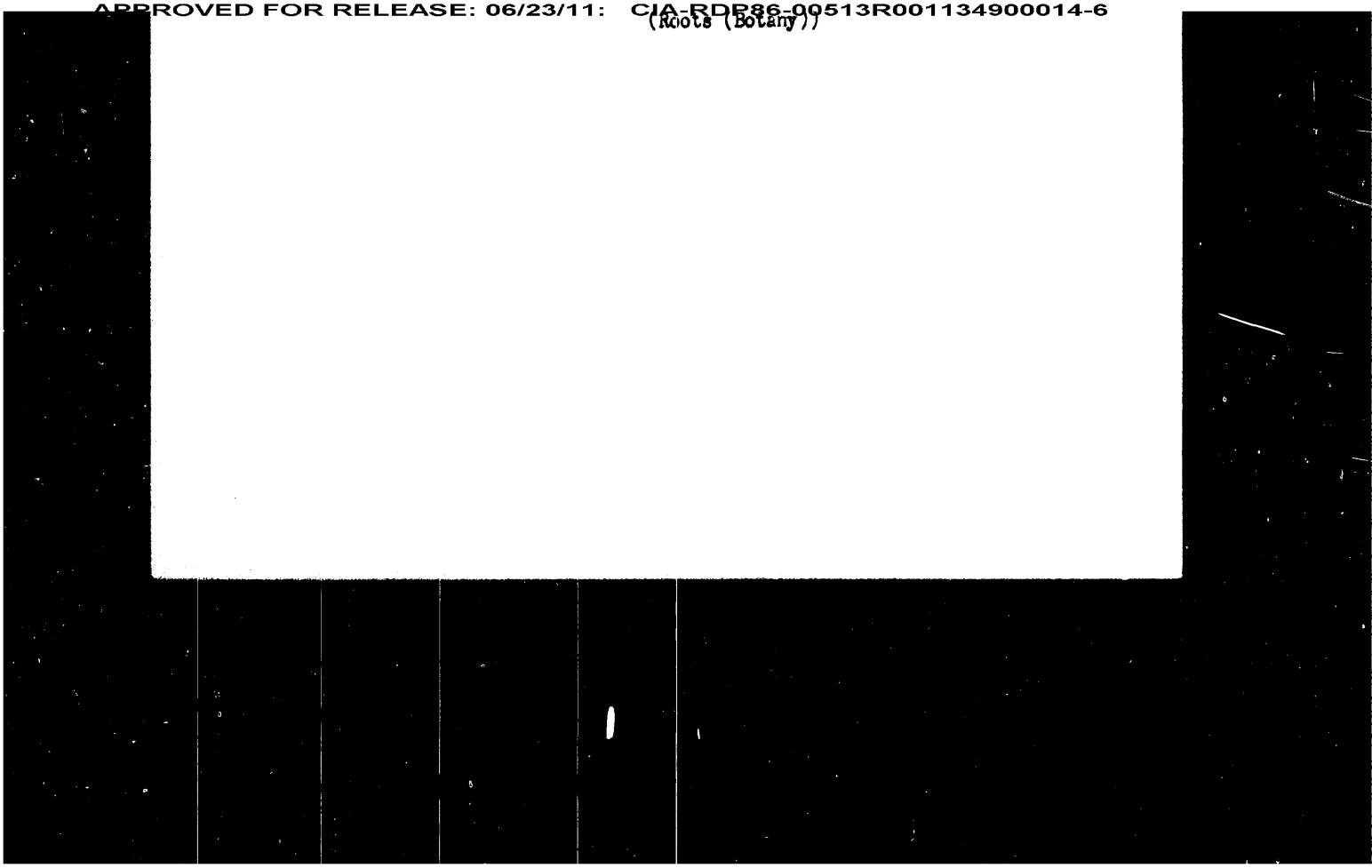
MOISEIEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.] (Kiyev)

Effect of storage and sprouting conditions on the content of phytohormones and phytoncides in onion and garlic. Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.5:70-73 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moiseieva, M.N.], (Kiyev)

Root method for detecting physiologically active substances.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 24. no.4:22-27 '62
(HORMONES--PLANTS)) (ROOTS (BOTANY))

(Roots (Botany))



MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.]

Chlorophyll-bearing cells in the xylem of leaf stalks of dicotyledonous plants. Dop.AN URSR no.5:674-677 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR D. K. Zerovym.
(Chlorophyll)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.] (Kiyev)

Mitogenetic radiations. Ukr. bot. zhur. 17 no.4:29-35 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Radiation--Physiological effect)

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.] (Kiyev)

Formation of roots by scions in transplanted herbaceous plants and its significance for the graft components. Ukr. bot.zhur. 17 no.3:19-28 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Grafting)

MOLCHANOVA, M. L. Doc Biol Sci -- "Nitrogenase root and nitrogen[illegible]."
Kiev, 1960 (Acad Sci UkSSR. Department of Biol Sci). (KL, 1-61, 196)

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.] (Kiyev)

Function of phytohormones in higher plants. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.4:3-12 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Hormones (Plants))

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.]

Growth and development of buds in arboraceous plants. Report No.2. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.2:3-13 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Buds) (Trees) (Hormones(Plants))

MOISEYEVA, M.M. (Kiyev).

Formation of roots by the scion in grafting solanaceous and other plants. Bot. zhur. 43 no.1:85-92 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Grafting) (Roots (Botany))

MOISEYEVA, M.N. [Moisieieva, M.N.]

Significance of light and aeration for graft union and budding [with summary in English] Ukr.bot.zhur. 15 no.3:3-15 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Plants, Effect of light on) (Grafting)

SOV-21-58-9-28/28

On the Effect of a Number of Physiologically Active Substances on Maize Root Tips

1 figure, 1 table and 26 references, 20 of which are Soviet, 2 German, 2 English and 2 unidentified.

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, D.K. Zerov

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Corn--Growth 2. Plants--Physiology

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

AUTHOR: Moiseyeva, M.N. SOV-21-58-9-26/28

TITLE: On the Effect of a Number of Physiologically Active Substances on Maize Root Tips (O vliyanii ryada fiziologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv na konchiki korney kukuruzy)

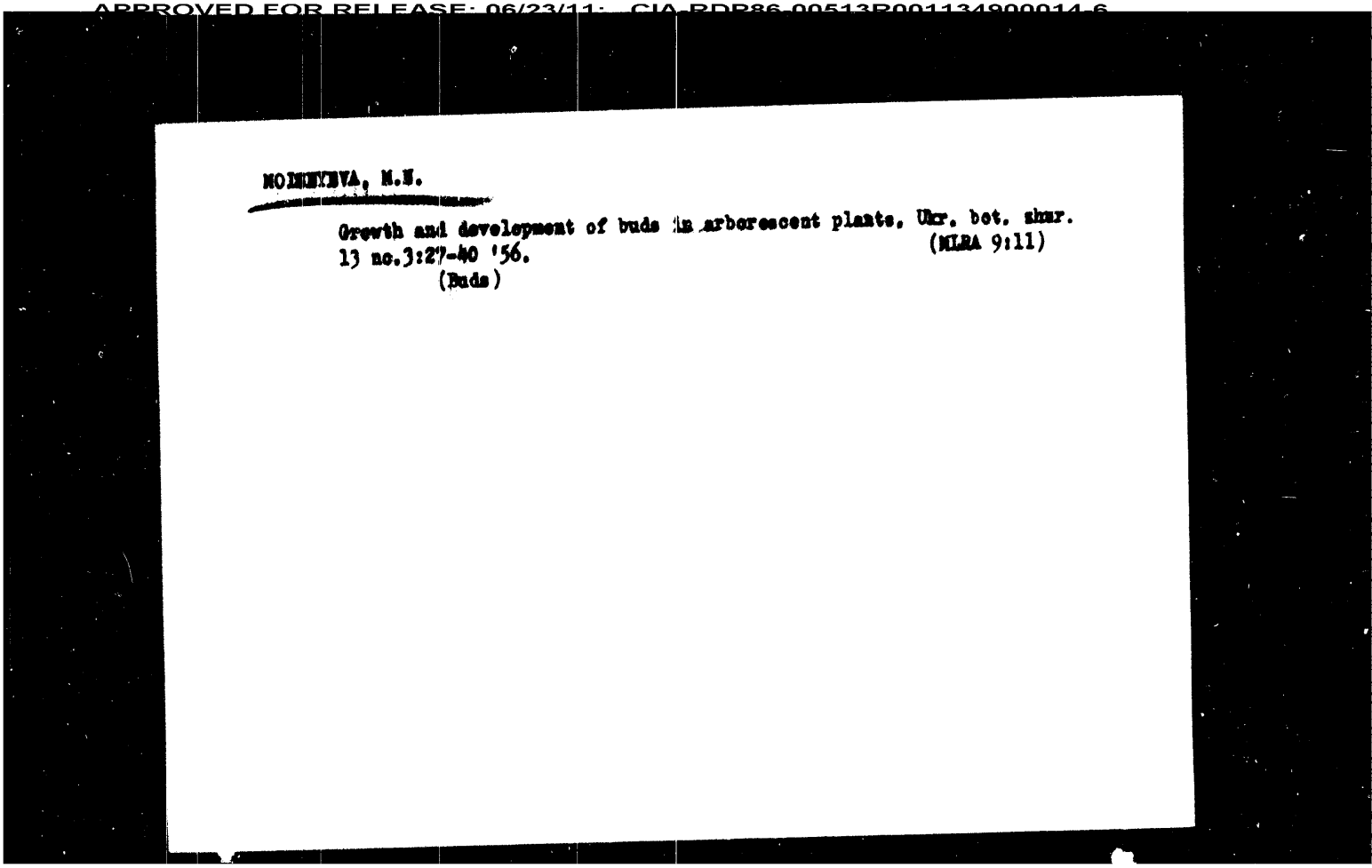
PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1016 - 1018 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied the effect of physiologically active substances in various concentrations on maize roots under the same conditions and at the same time as the effect of the plant tissues was investigated. On the basis of these experiments, the author arrived at the following conclusions: a thickening of the root tips of uninjured maize shoots was obtained not only as a result of the action of the green tissues of primary xylem and the outer layer of the pith of one-year-old dicotyledons, the green tissues of buds of woody plants during the period of repose (autumn and warm winter days), but also as a result of the action of pieces of filter paper impregnated with aqueous solutions of heteroauxine (0.1 to 0.0001%) and vitamins such as thiamine (1.6 to 2.5%) and ascorbic acid (1.6 to 2.5%). The data obtained confirms Kholodnyy's view [Ref. 26] that "vitamins are real phytohormones from the standpoint of plant physiology". There are

Card 1/2

MOISEYEVA, M.N. (Leningrad)

Physiologically active substances in the tissues of grasses. Bot. zhur. 41 no.4:560-568 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Hormones (Plants)) (Grasses)



NOMENYVA, N.N.

Growth and development of buds in arborescent plants. Ukr. bot. zhur. 13 no.3:27-40 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Buds)

MOISEYEWA, M.M. (Moskva)

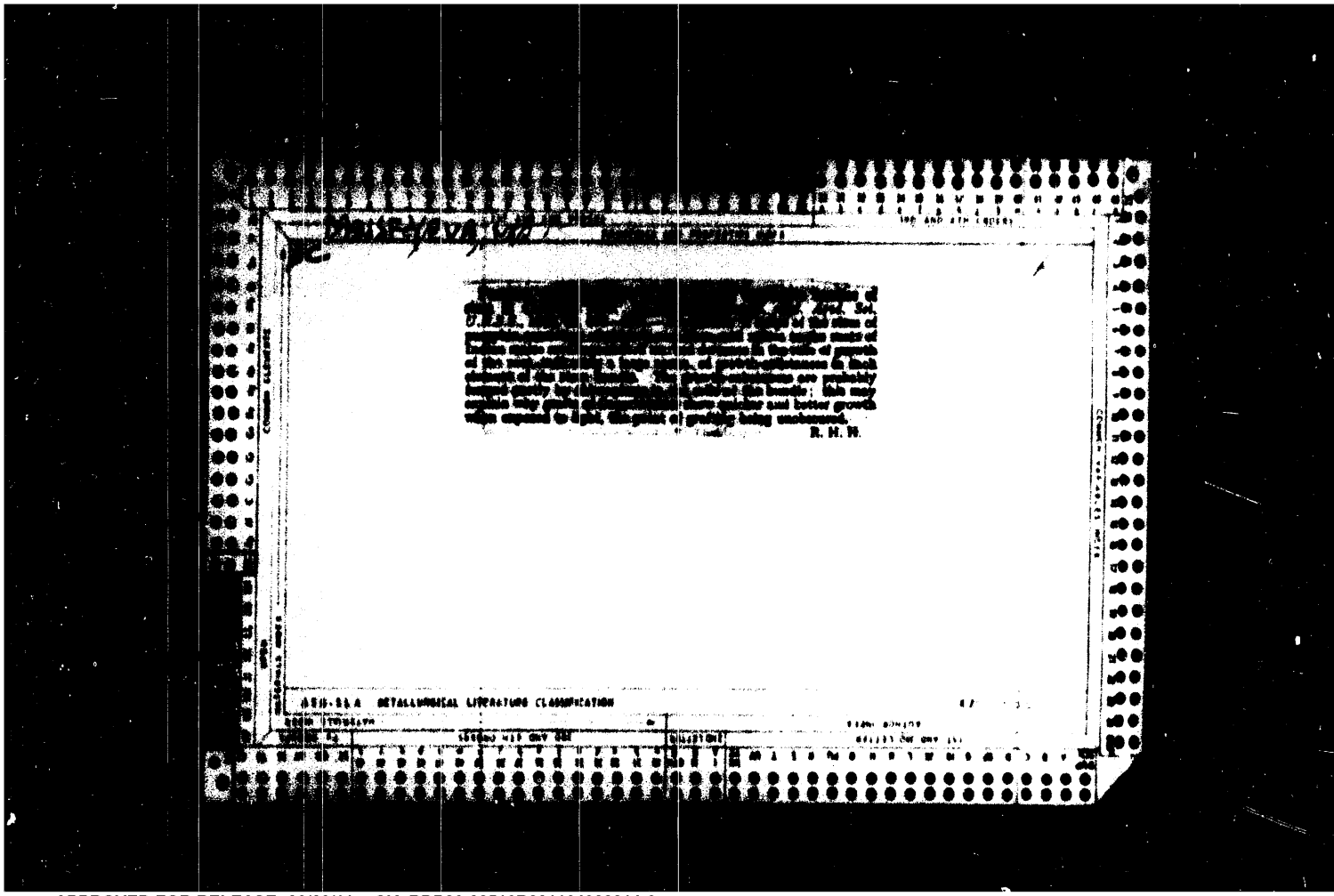
Discussion on phytohormones. Bot.zhur.41 no.4:522-531 Ap '56.
(Hormones (Plants)) (MLRA 9:9)

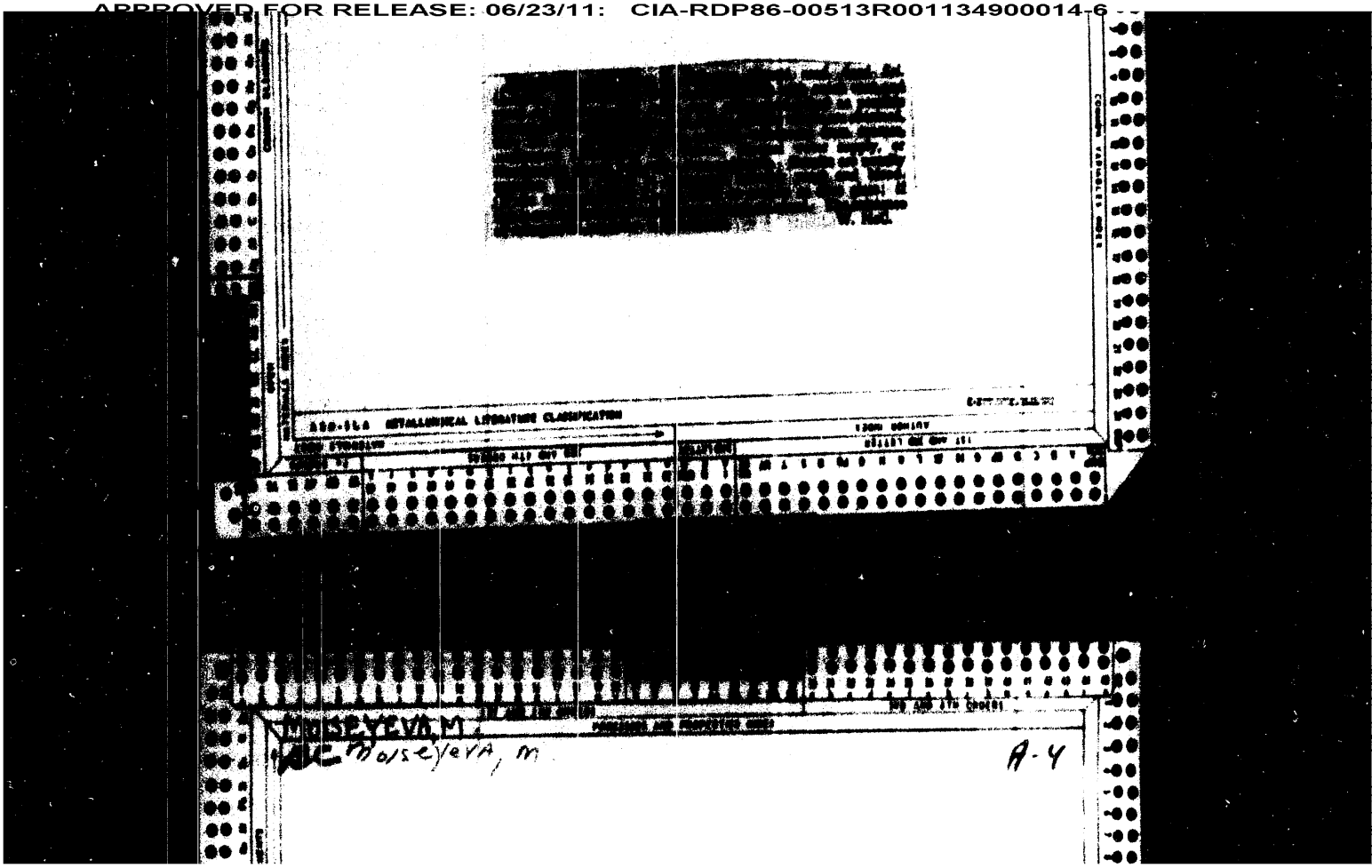
MOISEYEVA, M.N.

MOISEYEVA, M.N.

Phytohormones in the life of plants. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 12 no.1: 83-100 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(Hormones (Plants))





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

MOISEEVA, M.

"The present position in the problem of mitogenic rays." (p. 437) Laboratory of the Physiology of Growth, Kiev State University, Kev. by Moiseeva, M.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VI, 1937, No. 2

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Mineralogical and genetic characteristics of the Supantash group of fluorite deposits in the Kurama Range. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:15-19 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Comparative mineralogical characteristics of fluorite deposits in the Kurama Range. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16; 11-17 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

BADALOV, S.T.; BASKAKOV, M.P.; MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Geochemical classification of minerals by A.S.Uklonskii. Uzb. geol.zhur. 7 no.5:89-90 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Mineralogical and genetic characteristics of [illegible]
deposits in the Kurama Range. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.m[illegible]
66 '63.

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Genesis of sphalerite in the Gudas deposit. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.14:138-144 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kurama Range--Sphalerite)

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Ankerite from the southwestern Kara-Mazar Mountains. Uzb.geol. zhur. 6 no.2:18-21 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Ankerite)

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Sphalerites in the southwestern Kara-Mazar Mountains.
Zap.Ur.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.13:35-51 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Sphalerite)

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Detection of sampleite in Kal'makyr copper ores in Almalyk District.
Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.10:24-26 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR A. S. Uklonskim.
(Almalyk District-Sampleite)

MOISEYEVA, M.I.

Alunite and jarosite from the Almalyk region. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.2:86-89 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Almalyk region--Alunite) (Almalyk region--Jarosite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

15-1957-10-34051

The Mineralogy of Skarns in a Deposit of the Kuraminskiy Range

34.6%. The vesuvianite is limited in distribution. It forms elongated prismatic crystals. In addition to these characteristic minerals, quartz and calcite were also identified. The mutual relations among the minerals of the two types of skarns indicates that the skarns of type I formed earlier than those of type II.

K. N. Ryabicheva

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

15-1957-10-14051

The Mineralogy of Skarns in a Deposit of the Kuraminskiy Range

range in size from 0.2 to 0.5 mm to 2 to 5 mm in diameter. 5) Manganhedenbergite is one of the chief minerals in the pipe-like and vein-like bodies. It forms in two generations; a) aggregates of coarse radiating individuals, grayish-green in color and 25 to 30 cm long; and b) small, short, prismatic crystals, forming poikilitic intergrowths in quartz and calcite, ranging from a fraction of a millimeter to 2 to 3 mm long. The index of refraction and the chemical analyses of the long prisms and the poikilitic variety of manganhedenbergite are, respectively, as follows: Ng = 1.748 and 1.738; Nm = 1.730 and 1.730; Np = 1.722 and 1.716; Ng-Np = 0.028 and 0.022; (-)2V not determined and 70°; SiO_2 48.48 and 49.77%; TiO_2 0.02% and none; Al_2O_3 0.51 and 0.29%; Fe_2O_3 0.21 and 0.56%; FeO 19.81 and 18.10%; MnO 6.58 and 5.72%; MgO 0.36 and 3.66%; CaO 20.32 and 20.75%: totals 99.29 and 98.85%. Manganiferous wollastonite occurs in radial and star-shaped aggregates, white and pale rose in color. It is associated with anisotropic garnet, quartz, vesuvianite, and manganhedenbergite. The chemical composition is SiO_2 54.80%; TiO_2 0.08%; Al_2O_3 1.87%; FeO 0.53%; MnO 5.88%; MgO 2.33%; and CaO

Card 3/4

15-1957-10-14051

The Mineralogy of Skarns in a Deposit of the Kuraminskiy Range

andradite-grossularite with subordinate amounts of the pyrope, almandite, and spessartite molecules. 2) Salite occurs in grayish-green and dark green radiating aggregates, the size of prismatic individuals ranging up to 2 to 3 cm by 0.5 to 2 mm. A chemical analysis shows SiO_2 49.07%; TiO_2 0.17%; Al_2O_3 4.82%; Fe_2O_3 0.05%; FeO 10.65%; MnO 0.68%; MgO 8.14%; and CaO 24.32%; total 99.90%. 3) Wollastonite forms irregular bodies of monomineralic skarn. It occurs in white, radiating, platy aggregates, with prismatic individuals 5 to 10 mm long, and in fine-grained aggregates, consisting of smaller, randomly oriented prisms. 4) Epidote, the rock-forming mineral of monomineralic epidosite, occurs everywhere within the borders of the skarn formations. It most commonly forms very fine-grained aggregates. It formed by replacing rock-forming plagioclase, potash feldspar, and dark-colored minerals. Pipe-like and vein-like skarn bodies consist principally of andradite and grossularite (in grains and crystals--rhombic dodecahedrons and, less commonly, trapezohedrons). Chemical analyses show that the almandite molecule is dominant among the garnets. The garnet crystals

Card 2/4

15-1957-10-14051

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 105 (USSR)

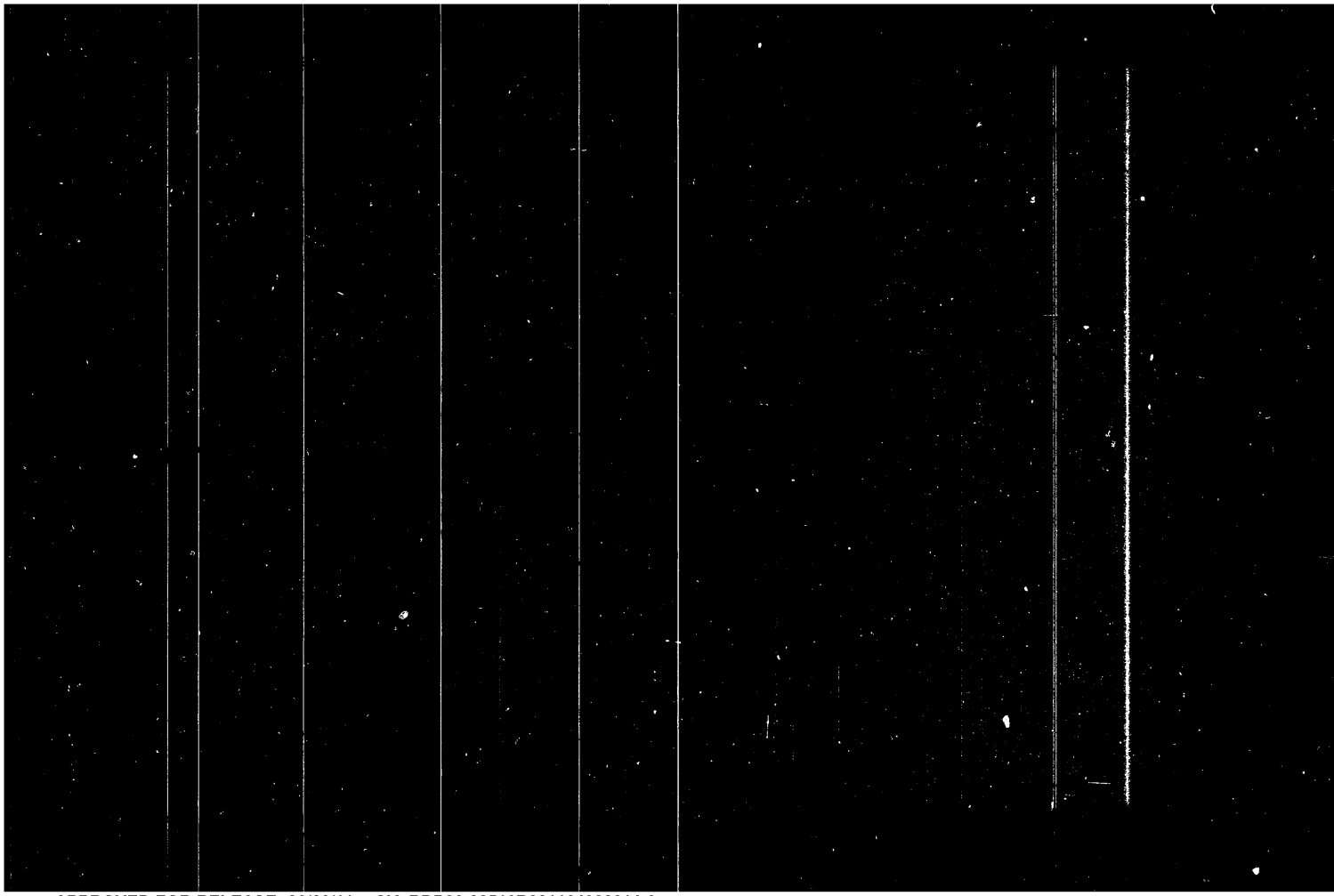
AUTHOR: Moiseyeva, M. I.

TITLE: The Mineralogy of Skarns in a Deposit of the Kuraminskiy Range (Mineralogiya skarnov odnogo iz mestorozhdeniy Kuraminskogo khrebta)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1956, Nr 10, pp 93-106

ABSTRACT: Skarn rocks are widely distributed in the Kuraminskiy Range. There are two types, distinguished by their mineral composition. The first type occurs at the contact of limestones and various upper Paleozoic intrusive rocks. The skarns contain the following minerals. 1) Andradite-grossularite forms monomineralic skarns and occurs in garnet-pyroxene skarns. It is dark gray, greenish-gray, and dark brown. The index of refraction is higher than 1.786 and the specific gravity is 3.64-3.71. Chemical analyses indicate a composition of

Card 1/4



S/137/62/000/012/063/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Chirikov, V. T., Krupennikov, V. S., Moiseyeva, M. I.

TITLE: Low-carbon chrome-tungsten carburizing heat-resistant steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 130, abstract 12I801 ("Tr. N.-i. i eksperim. in-ta podshipnik. prom-sti, 1960, 1 (21), 3 - 14)

TEXT: The authors studied heat-resistant steel grades 10 Х4 В 19 Ф (10Kh4V19F), 15 Х 4 В 8 Ф (15Kh4V8F), 15 Х 4 В 18 Ф (15Kh4V18F) and 3 Х 2 В 8 (3Kh2V8). It is recommended to use the aforementioned carburizing steels for deforming and cutting tools, rings, heat-resistant bearings and other parts operating at up to 400°C. The following optimum content of components is recommended (in %): C 0.2 - 0.3, V 1, W 10 - 18, Cr 4. An increase of the indicated C amount raises the hardness of the part core as a result of the martensite transformation of austenite during the tempering process. A reduction of the C amount < 0.15% in steel containing > 18% W, leads to dispersion hardening of the core at high-temperature tempering, and to losses in ductility. Best results are obtained

Card 1/2

Nitrocementation With Triethanolamine and Its Field of Application

the R_C of the core is approximately 48, which excludes a punching of the NC layer. The hardness of the NC layer for steel of the Kh4VF grade under these conditions is approximately R_C 55. 7 figures.

S.A.V.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

Nitrocementation With Triethanolamine and Its Field of Application

Furnace	Initial hours	Following hours
Ts 35 and Ts 60	80	20
Ts 90 and Ts 105	120-180	40 - 60

The ideal temperature of NC for the steel grades 10, 20Kh, 18KhGT, 20KhZF, 20Kh2NA and ShKhl5 is 860°C. The layer of NC at a temperature of 860°C and soaking up to 10 hours after hardening consists of austenite and martensite; if soaking takes place more than 10 hours or if more TEA is added, carbon nitrides will appear, particularly in steels containing carbide-forming components. A refining of the steel before NC (for the steel grade ShKh 15 annealing) results in a more favorable shape and arrangement of the carbon nitrides. Steels which are alloyed with carbide-forming components maintain, after NC, oil-hardening and cold treatment (-75°C for 1 hour), R_C 50 up to an annealing temperature of 400 - 450°C. For the manufacture of heat-resisting bearings it is recommended to use the steel grades Kh4V4F, Kh4V6F, Kh4V9F with a C-content of approximately 0.30% after NC. In order to obtain these steels with a hardness of R_C 25 - 31, which would facilitate their machining by cutting, they receive a refining treatment consisting of hardening at a temperature of 1,050°C and subsequent annealing at 680°C for 6 hours. After NC at 860°C and oil hardening 1,150°C with a thrice repeated annealing at 550°C for one hour

SOV/123-59-15-59775

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chirikov, V.T., Moiseyeva, M.I.

TITLE: Nitrocementation With Triethanolamine and Its Field of Application

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. podshipnikostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 17, pp 107 - 113

ABSTRACT: A comparative test of steels of the grades 20, 20KhZ, 12Kh2N4A and 18KhGT subjected to nitrocementation (NC), solid and gas cementation and liquid cyaniding on the Shkoda-Savin machine at a load of 4.5 kg with cooling, showed at 3,000 revolutions of the disc that the highest resistance to wear for all the steels is obtained after NC. NC in shaft furnaces with triethanolamine (TEA) was studied. The cracking of TEA at a temperature of 500°C gives a gas of the following components (in %): CH_4 - about 20; CO - about 30; H_2 - about 30; NCN - about 20. It is recommended to add TEA in the following quantities (drops per minute):

Card 1/3

MOISEYEVA, M.

Exhibition of construction equipment. Mashinostroitel' no.12:
2-4 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ZALUKAYEV, L.P.; MOISEYEVA, L.V.

Synthesis of some 1,3-indandione derivatives. Part 2. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1606-1607 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted July 24, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040713

nebular transitions of [OI] $^1D_2 \rightarrow {}^3P_2$ and $^1D_2 \rightarrow {}^3P_1$ within the spectral range from 6300—6364 Å do not occur with great densities of matter. A table is given which lists the cases in which forbidden transitions are possible. The maximum intensity of the line of 6300 Å is noted in night sky at the height of 300 km and the effective extinction of the red oxygen line occurs at the height of 100 km. The intensity of forbidden lines is higher in auroras and the [OI] 6300-Å line is visible at the height of 100 km; at times it is very bright. Forbidden [OI] lines appear also in spectra of novae. The [OI] lines appear in spectra of novae at the first outburst. The broadened 6300-Å line in auroras is considered to be a Doppler effect. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN BelorusskSSR (Institute of Physics, AN BelorusskSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, NP NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 3041

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040713 S/0203/64/004/003/0581/0584

AUTHOR: Moiseyeva, L. V.

TITLE: On forbidden "nebular" transitions of [OI] at high electron concentrations

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 581-584

TOPIC TAGS: forbidden transition, spontaneous transition, radiation density, metastable state, quantum absorption, transition probability, forbidden line, nebular transition, effective extinguishment, red oxygen line, nova, aurora

ABSTRACT: Spontaneous forbidden transitions may be observed and compared with permitted transitions only at low radiation densities. An atom cannot transit from a metastable state to upper energy levels with quantum absorptions. The probability of spontaneous transitions at a metastable state and low density is very great. The density of matter at which spontaneous emission of a forbidden line may occur is restricted and the following condition holds: the probability of a spontaneous transition is very great in comparison with the probability of an upward or downward radiationless transition. The so-called

Card 1/2

GEL'TMAN, Aleksey Eduardovich; BUDNYATSKIY, David Moiseyevich; APATOVSKIY, Lev Yefimovich. Prinimali uchastiye: MOISEYEVA, L.N., RADYUSH, V.P.; PISKAREV, A.A.; POLYAK, A.B.; MIKHALEV, M.N., red.[deceased]

[Large block-type condensing electric power plants; parameters and heat networks] Blochnye kondensatsionnye elektrostantsii bol'shoi moshchnosti; parametry i teplovye skhemy. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 404 p. (MIRA 18:1)

GEL'TMAN, A.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOISEYEVA, I ., inzh.

Prospects for increasing the unit po of the blocks of condensing power plants. Teploener; ika 11 no.2:2-6 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

DECHEV, G.D.; MOISEYEVA, L.N.; PASYNSKIY, A.G.

Role of the inhibition of enzymes by reaction products in an open system. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:725-728 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.
(Enzymes) (Inhibition (Chemistry))

MOISEYEVA, L.M.; MASHENTSEVA, Ye.K.; KUZNETSOVA, N.M.

Use of 3-acetyl-2-hexanone for the determination of beryllium in mineral raw materials and in products of their treatment. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.8:799-801 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MOISEYEVA, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.M.

Comparison of chemical methods for the determination of beryllium.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.7:782-784 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

S/075/62/017/005/005/007
I033/I233

Spectrophotometric determination....

density (O.D.) of uranyl thiocyanate is 3-4 times higher than that of Mo and V. The O.D. of all complexes increases with CNS concentration. The greatest difference is observed for 80 g/l of NH_4CNS. Concentrations up to 3 g/l of ascorbic acid, used as a reducing agents do not affect the O.D. The O.D decreases with increase of the concentration of the NaCOOH medium. Beer's law is obeyed for the U concentration range of 0-12 mg/l. 1-10 mg/l may be determined in the presence of 5 ml/l of Mo or V, 1-2 g /l of Fe, 0.04 g/l of Ni, 0.2 g/l of Co, 0.03 g/l of Cu and 0.01 g/l of Pb, with an accuracy of 10%. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1961

Card 2/2

S/075/62/017/005/005/007
I033/1233

AUTHORS: Moiseyeva, L.M. and Tumanov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric determination of uranium in the presence of molybdenum and vanadium with the aid of thiocyanate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.17, no. 5, 1962, 595-597

TEXT: All published methods of determination of U by means of thiocyanate require the preliminary removal of Mo and V. In this work the possibility of determination of U in the presence of small quantities of Mo and V was investigated. At pH 2-3 the optical

Card 1/2

MOISEYEVA, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.M.; LUK'YANOV, V.F.; SEL'MANOVA, G.L.

Analytrical chemistry of uranium. Report No.4: Photometric determination of uranium with arsenazo I after its separation from impurities by means of the EDE-10P anion exchanger. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5: 585-587 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Uranium--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

LUK'YANOV, V.F.; MOISEYEVA, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, N.M.

Analytical chemistry of uranium. Report No.3: Photometric determination of uranium in ores and in the products of their treatment with arsenazo 1. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 4:448-451 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Uranium--Analysis) (Arsenazo)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

84298

Gravimetric Determination of Small Amounts of Beryllium in Ores and Their Dressing Products S/075/60/015/005/001/004 B005/B064

determinations of beryllium in ores with a beryllium content between 0.0465 and 0.482 %. The results obtained by two other methods are given for comparison. The method described has the advantage that one precipitation is sufficient to separate beryllium; thus, the time of analysis is considerably reduced. The precipitated compound is crystalline, and can be dried at 45-55°C up to a constant weight; its composition corresponds exactly to the formula $Be(CH_3\text{-}CO\text{-}CH{=}CO\text{-}C(CH_3)_3)_2$ There are 3 tables and 9 references: 4 Soviet, 1 Austrian, 1 Indian, 1 Japanese, 1 German, and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1959

Card 3/3

Gravimetric Determination of Small Amounts of Beryllium in Ores and Their Dressing Products

S/075/60/015/005/001/004
B005/B064

beryllium, complexon III was added to mask disturbing ions. An excess of complexon III has no effect upon the completeness of beryllium precipitation from its aqueous solutions (Table 1). If complexon III is added together with ammonia, the optimum pH of precipitation is 7-8. 15-20 ml of the saturated diketone solution are necessary to precipitate 1 mg of beryllium. In the presence of complexon III, the ions Fe^{3+}, Al^{3+}, Ce^{3+}, Nd^{3+}, Ca^{2+}, Ti^{4+}, and UO_2^{2+} do not affect the determination. Table 2 shows the results of determining beryllium in the presence of the foreign ions mentioned. Also phosphate ions in a 100% excess as compared to beryllium, fluorine ions up to a molar ratio of Be : F = 1 : 20, carbonate ions up to the rate of Be : CO_3^{2-} = 1 : 30, and the anions SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-, NO_3^-, and CH_3COO^- do not affect the determination. Tin has a disturbing effect, since with complexon III it does not form a stable complex compound under the conditions of precipitation. It is, however, possible to separate the tin before the determination, by precipitation with hydrogen sulfide in an acid solution. A detailed recipe for the determination of beryllium in ores by the method described is given. Table 3 shows the results of eight

S/075/60/015/005/001/004
B005/B064

18.0010 2308 only

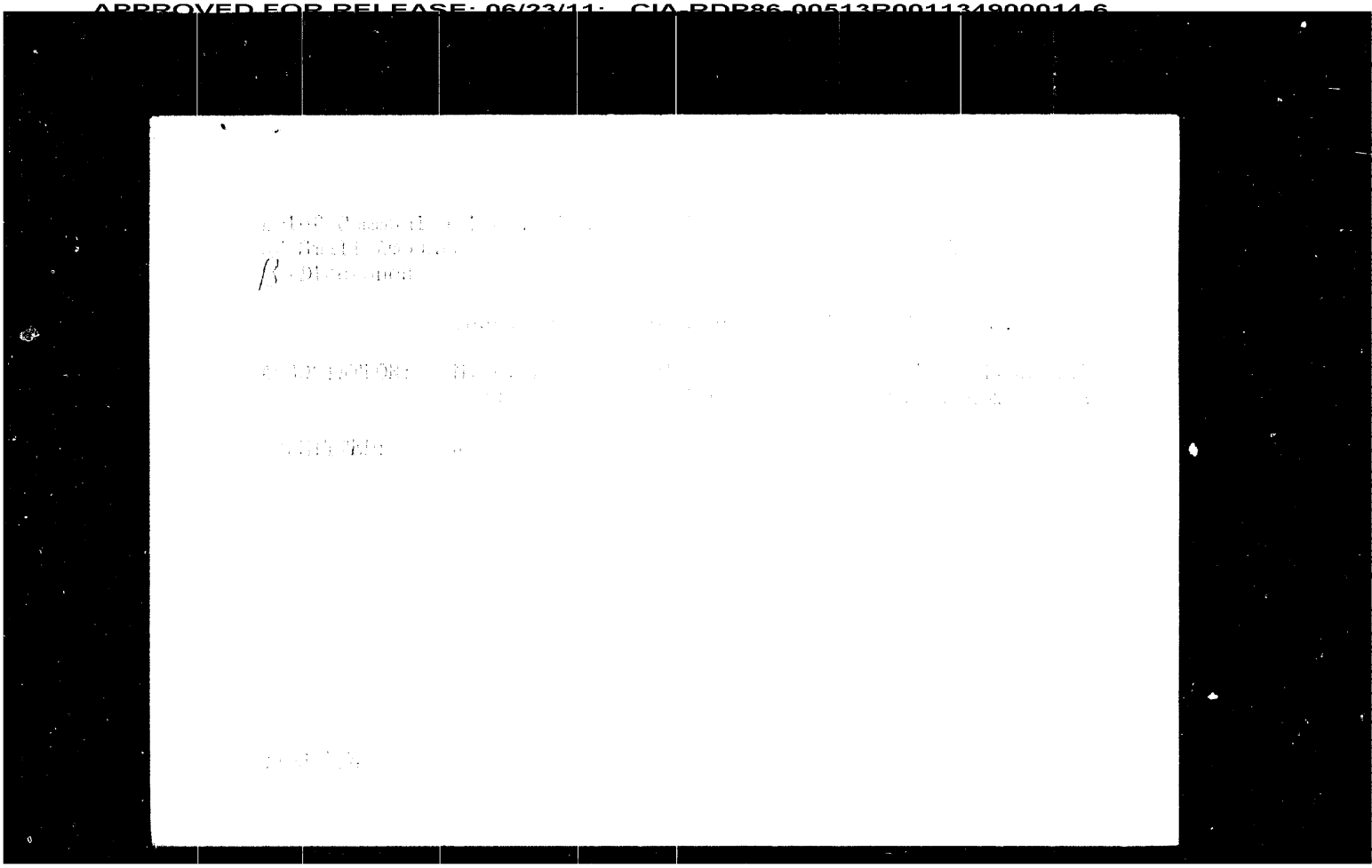
AUTHORS: Moiseyeva, L. M., Kuznetsova, N. M., Pal'shina, I. I.

TITLE: Gravimetric Determination of Small Amounts of Beryllium in Ores and Their Dressing Products

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 561-563

TEXT: In the last paper (Ref. 8), it has been shown that 2,2-dimethyl hexane dione-3,5 can be used for the quantitative determination of beryllium in pure solutions of its salts since it forms, together with beryllium, a difficultly soluble complex compound. This paper offers a gravimetric method of determining beryllium in ores and their dressing products with the aid of the above-mentioned diketone. The reagent was synthesized by a method described in Ref. 9. An aqueous solution of 2,2-dimethyl hexane dione-3,5, saturated at room temperature and prepared two to three days before to render possible the adjustment of the keto-enol equilibrium, was used to precipitate beryllium. Since the diketone mentioned is an insufficiently selective reagent for the determination of

Card 1/3



MOCZAR, LASZLO

Kaparodarams alkatuak. Sphecoidea.

Budapest, Hungary. Akademiai Kiado. Vol. 2. 1959. 87 p.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900014-6

3(4),3(2)

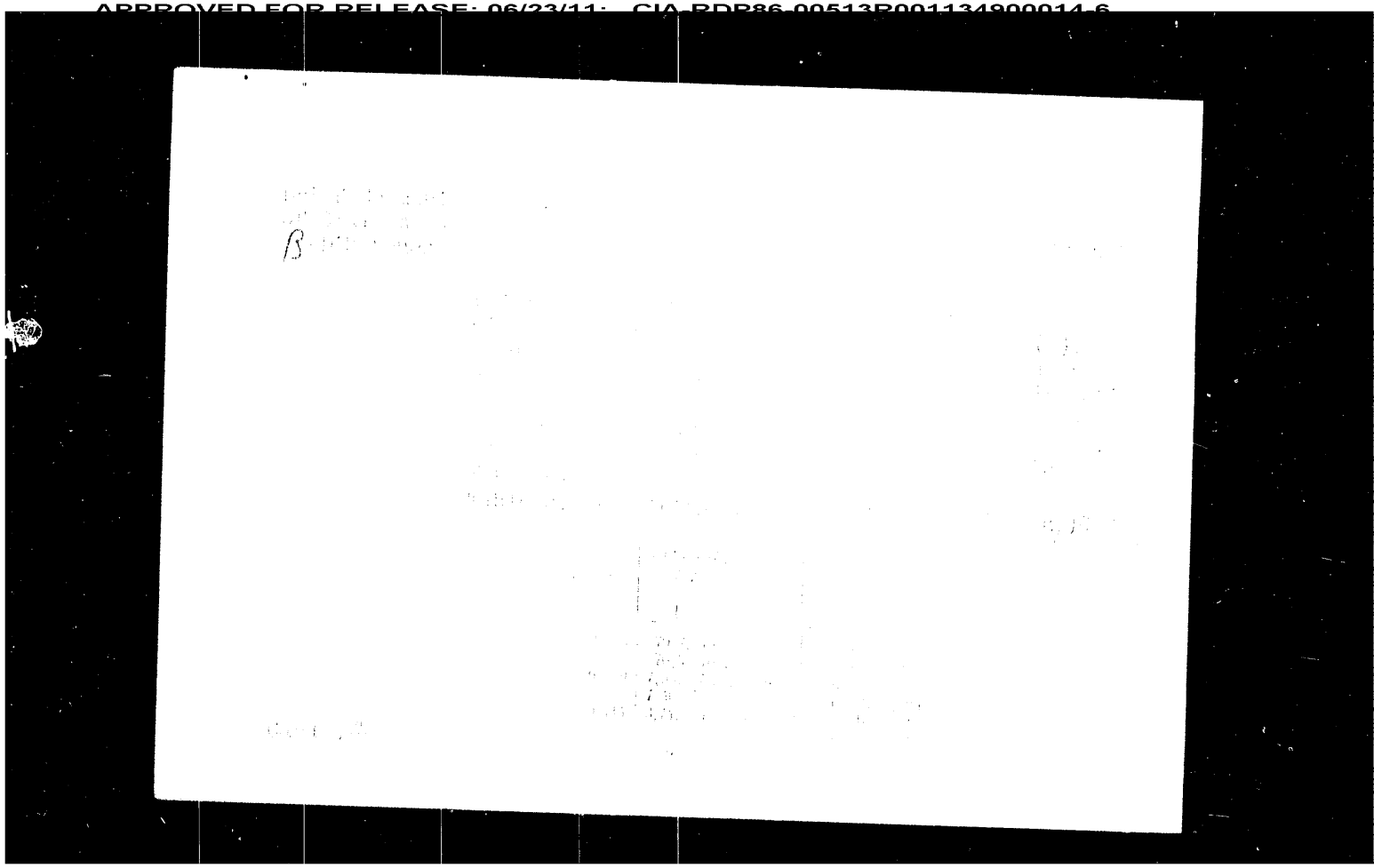
AUTHOR: Modrinskiy, N.I., Department Editor SOV/154-59-6-18/19

TITLE: Foreign Geodetic Publications

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 6, pp 155-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 14 new books are listed. 6 of them are in the Polish, 6 in the Czech, and 2 in the Rumanian language. Moreover, 9 periodicals are listed. 3 of them are in the Polish, 5 in the Czech, and 1 in the Hungarian language.

Card 1/1



Brief Communications. Determination of Small Amounts of Be by Means of β-Diketones

77762
SOV/79-[illegible]

weighed to constant weight. [illegible] method is illustrated by the data shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Precipitation of Be with $CH_3COCH_2COC(CH_3)_3$

Be taken (in mg)	Precipitate obtained (in mg)	Be found (in mg)	Be taken (in mg)	Precipitate obtained (in mg)	Be found (in mg)
0,344	11,05	0,342	0,344	10,99	0,340
0,344	11,11	0,344	1,144	36,99	1,144
0,344	11,14	0,345	1,144	36,56	1,141
0,344	11,06	0,342	1,144	37,03	1,145
0,344	10,97	0,330	1,144	37,00	1,145

Card 2/4

5.5200

AUTHORS: Prazhevalskiy, Ye. S. (Deceased), Matveyeva, I. S.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Determination of Small Amounts of Be by Means of β-Diketones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, No 1, pp 117-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gravimetric determination of small amounts of Be, by precipitating it with $CH_3COCH_2COC(CH_3)_3$ (I) and $CH_3COCH(C_3H_7)COCH_3$ (II) was studied. The following procedures are given: Determination with (I): the complex (beryllium-ketonate) is precipitated from a beryllium solution containing 0.2-1.0 mg of Be in 100 ml with a saturated solution of (I) at pH 5.5-6 (adjusted by adding pyridine); 1-2 ml of ketone solution is added for each mg of Be; after filtering and drying at 90-95°, the precipitate is

Card 1/4

Complex Compounds of Beryllium With β-Diketones 67238 SOV/55-59-1-24/28

than that of the compounds (II). The properties of the aforementioned complex compounds are listed in table 3. Comparison of the absorption spectra in the infrared and ultraviolet range of the complex compounds of Be and Al indicated great similarity of these compounds as to their stability. The latter was the greater the closer the complex bond was; as the complex bond of Be compounds is closer, the latter are more stable than aluminum compounds. Magnesium compounds distinctly differ from the corresponding Be compounds (in stability and solubility). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 14 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 2/2